UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,736	06/28/2001	Steven G. Smith	BS00-106	3586

			EXAMINER
28970	7590	09/30/2004	CHANKONG, DOHM

SHAW PITTMAN
IP GROUP
1650 TYSONS BOULEVARD
SUITE 1300
MCLEAN, VA 22102

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/892,736	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Dohm Chankong	2152

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 August 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4, 10/12/2001</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1>   Claims 1-28 are presented for examination.

Double Patenting

2>   The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).
        A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).
        Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3>   Claims 1, 3-6, 8, 9, 11, 13-17, 19, 23-25 and 27 are provisionally rejected under the

judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over

claims 1-22 of copending Application No. 09/892.663 ['663 application]. Although the

conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because

the substance of the independent claims of the '736 application can clearly be found in the

claims of copending '663 application and in some cases, the same terminology and wording is

used between the claims. For instance, the substance of claims 1, 2 and 4 of the '736

application can be found in claim 1 of the '663 application; claim 11 is similar to claim 9 of the

'663 application; claim 15 is similar to claim 14; claim 23 is similar in substance to claim 19 of

the '663 application, with limitations merely reworded; and claim 28 is similar in substance to

claim 22 of the '663 application.

The main difference between claims 15 and 28 of the '736 application and claims 14 and

22 of the '663 application deal with a browser either (a) being launched by the user or (b)

launched from a command by the systems interface, that is, a merely automating an action

previously done by the user. In either case, the outcome of each action is the same - the

browser is launched and is then used to access an intranet or legacy systems at a separate

network address. Therefore, these claims are not patentably distinct from each other.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the

conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4>   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of

1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments

Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly

from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art

date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the

AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5>   Claims 1, 4, 6, 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being unpatentable over

Willis, Jr. et al, U.S Patent No. 6.738.815 ["Willis"].

6>   As to claim 1, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy

system and an intranet [abstract], comprising:

        a computer operable by the user to communicate with the legacy system over a

communication network [column 3 <lines 6-12>]; and

        a systems interface coupled to the legacy system, wherein the systems interface

comprises at least one network address that can be accessed by the computer over the

communication network [column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36>],

        wherein the systems interface is adapted to route communications from the computer

from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the

intranet [Figure 3 | column 9 <lines 30-55> | column 10 <line 63> to column 11 <line 12> | column

11 <lines 60-67>].

7>   As to claim 4, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the systems interface

comprises a first server for managing protocol regarding the computer and a second server

for generating transactions regarding the legacy systems [column 3 <lines 25-33>].

8>   As to claim 6, Willis discloses the system of claim 4, the second server sends a

command to the first server to route the computer to the separate network address in order to

route communications from the computer to the intranet [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> |

column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the TechNet server is

equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the

first server].

9>   As to claim 11, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data [abstract],

comprising:

        a computer operable by the user to access information from a legacy system [column 3

<lines 6-12>]; and

        means for providing an interface between the computer and the legacy system, the

means having a first address [column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36>],

        wherein the means for providing an interface is adapted to route communications

from the computer from the first network address to a second network address providing

access to an intranet in response to a user input [Figure 3 | column 6 <lines 51-63> | column 9

<lines 30-55> | column 10 <line 63> to column 11 <line 12> | column 11 <lines 60-67>].

10>   As to claim 13, Willis' discloses the system of claim 11, wherein the means for

providing an interface comprises at least one protocol server and at least on transaction

server, wherein the at least one protocol server provides an interface between the computer

and the at least one transaction server, and wherein the at least one transaction server

receives requests and generates legacy system transactions [column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5

<lines 30-36>].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11>   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12>   Claims 2, 3, 7, 14, 15-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Willis, in view of Stone et al, U.S Patent No. 6.101.510 ["Stone"].

13>   As to claim 2, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the systems interface

sends a command for the computer in order to route communications from the computer to

the intranet [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does not explicitly disclose that the

command launches a browser.

14>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to route

communications from the computer to an intranet [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-

39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 12 <lines 60-65> where: the server applications is

comparable to a systems interface, and sends a command to the user computer to launch a

browser] to allow applications to automatically route the browser to an internet or intranet

site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis'

systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet

site without any user interaction.

15> As to claim 3, Willis' discloses the system of claim 2, wherein commands comprise an

application program interface command [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does

not explicitly disclose that the command is for launching a browser.

16> Stone discloses an application program interface command for launching a browser

[column 3 <lines 1-12>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement one of Willis' application program interfaces as Stone's browser launching API

command to automatically open and direct the browser to the appropriate intranet site.

17> As to claim 7, Willis' discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the systems interface

sends at least one command for the first server to route the computer to the separate network

address in order to route communications from the computer to the intranet [Figures <1, 3> |

column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the

TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is

equivalent to the first server], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer

to launch a browser.

18>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to route

communications from the computer to an a separate network address [column 1 <lines 8-11> |

column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to

automatically route the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from

the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to

automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user

interaction.

19>   As to claim 14, Willis' discloses the system of claim 13, wherein the means for

providing an interface issues at least one command that causes the computer to launch a

browser and that causes the at least one protocol server to route the computer from the first

network address to the second network address [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5

<lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4>], but does not specifically disclose a

command for the computer to launch a browser.

20>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser that

causes a server to route a computer [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3

<lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically route the browser to an

internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control

functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the

proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

21>   As to claim 15, Willis discloses a method for accessing data, comprising:

logging a computer onto a systems interface that permits remote access of legacy

systems [abstract | column 3 <lines 14-24>];

accessing the systems interface at a first network address [column 9 <lines 46-55>];

providing a user input for accessing an intranet [column 5 <lines 64-67> | column 6

<lines 51-63>]

accessing an intranet at a separate network address [column 11 <line 60> to column 12

<line 4> | column 14 <line 19 where: the TechNet server and legacy system are located on an

intranet].

Willis does not explicitly disclose launching a browser in response to a command

from the systems interface.

22>   Stone teaches a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser [column 1

<lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications

to automatically route the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction

from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to

automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user

interaction.

23>   As to claim 16, Willis discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the systems interface

comprises a first server and a second server, wherein the first server provides an interface

between the computer and the second server, wherein the first server has the first network

address, wherein the second server is adapted to receive requests and generate legacy

transactions, and wherein the second server has a second network address [Figures <3,5,6> |

column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 9 <lines 46-65> | column 11 <lines 60-67].

24>   As to claim 17, Willis discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the computer is

logged onto the first server [Figure 6 | column 8 <lines 64-66>].

25>   As to claim 19, Willis discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the command

comprises an application program interface command issued by the first server or the second

server [column 6 <line 64> to column 7 <line 14> | column 7 <lines 53-64>].

26>   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Willis, in view

of Butts et al, U.S Patent No. 6.233.541 ["Butts"].

27>   As to claim 5, Willis discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the at least one network

address comprises a first IP address corresponding to the first server and a second IP address

corresponding to the second server [Figure 20 | column 9 <lines 51-53> | column 10 <lines 5-7> |

column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 10> | column 12 <lines 46-67> where: although, Willis

does not specifically state that the second server has an IP address, a server having an IP address is well known in the art, and he does state that the second server has a separate address from the first server].

Willis discloses a legacy system and intranet with a separate address but does not explicitly disclose that separate network address comprises a third IP address.

28>   Butts teaches that a legacy system with an IP address [abstract | Figure 1 where: the legacy system is accessed using TCP/IP communications]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented Willis' separate address as an IP address to allow Willis' clients access to the legacy system and intranet across a persistent TCP/IP connection, thereby permitting real-time bi-directional communication with the system.

29>   Claims 8, 9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis, in view of Devine.

30>   As to claim 8, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer is running application-specific client software to enable the computer to access the information from the legacy system [column 6 <lines 51-63>], but does not explicitly disclose that enabling the computer access to the legacy information comprising causing a browser to be launched at the computer to route communications from the computer to the intranet, and wherein the browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client software being minimized or hidden behind the active window.

31>   Devine discloses a system running application-specific client software comprising a

causing a browser to be launched at the computer to route communications from the

computer to the intranet [column 12 <lines 28-31> | column 13 <lines 62-67>], and wherein the

browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client

software being minimized or hidden behind the active window [Figure 2 <items 12, 14> |

column 7 <lines 1-20> where: the backplane is comparable to the application-specific client

software]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate all of Devine's browser and application-specific software

functionality into Willis' system and software to allow the client to utilize their own

browser to connect to an intranet, thereby limiting the need for training and support as the

client already is familiar with his browser [Devine – column 2 <lines 11-26>].

32>   As to claim 9, Willis discloses the system of claim 8, wherein the computer is logged

onto the systems interface using the application-specific client software, and wherein,

following the routing, the computer remains logged onto the systems interface and the

application-specific client software remains an active application [column 6 <lines 51-63> |

column 7 <lines 6-13> where: the GUI layer is comparable to application-specific client

software].

33>   As to claim 12, Willis does disclose user input [column 6 <lines 51-63>] but does not

explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software key by the user.

34>   Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7 <lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

35>   Claims 18 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis and Stone, in further view of Devine et al, U.S Patent No. 6.598.167 ["Devine"].

36>   As to claim 18, Willis does discloses a method of claim 16, a user input [column 6 <lines 51-63>] but does not explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software key by the user.

37>   Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7 <lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

38>   As to claim 20, Willis discloses displaying a technician interface [column 3 <lines 64-65> | column 6 <lines 52-63>] but does not specifically state displaying a technician home page corresponding to the separate network address.

39>   Devine teaches displaying a technician home page corresponding to the separate

network address [Figure 3 | column 7 <lines 21-34> | column 8 <lines 17-30>]. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Devine's home page

functionality into Willis' technician interface to obtain the advantage of establishing secure

TCP messaging sessions by utilizing a browser to access data.

40>   As to claim 21, Willis discloses the method of claim 20, further comprising the step of

retrieving local information from the intranet, the local information comprising one or more

of: cross-box locations, pricing information, service information cable records, and plat

records [column 1 <lines 32-53> | column 3 <lines 34-41>].

41>   As to claim 22, Willis discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising the step of

returning to the systems interface [Figure 1 | column 5 <lines 24-36>].

42>   Claims 23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Devine,

in view of Stone.

43>   As to claim 23, Devine discloses a method for permitting a user to access data [column

2 <lines 55-60>], comprising:

    authenticating a computer attempting to log onto a systems interface to legacy

systems [column 8 <lines 31-34>];

providing access to the systems interface, the systems interface corresponding to at

least one network address [Figure 1 <items 17,24> | column 13 <lines 29-35> | column 13 <line 62>

to column 14 <line 7> where: Devine's DMZ is comparable to the systems interface];

receiving and processing a request for access to an intranet [Figure 1 <items 14,30> |

column 12 <lines 28-32 and lines 35-37> | column 13 <lines 62-63> where: the server attempts to

authenticate the client]; and

routing communications from the computer from the systems interface to a separate

network address [Figures <1,5> | column 9 <lines 20-37> | column 13 <lines 39-40> where: the

TCP/IP in the message format references a network address for the intranet].

Devine does not explicitly disclose sending a message to the computer, the message

causing the computer to launch a software application that seeks out a separate network

address on the intranet.

44>   Stone discloses sending a message to the computer, the message causing the computer

to launch a software application that seeks out a separate network address on the intranet

[column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 8 <lines 49-59> |

column 12 <lines 60-65>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement messaging functionality from Devine's system interface as taught by Stone to

allow Devine's system interface to automatically navigate the user to a proper address on the

intranet without any needed action from the user.

45>   As to claim 24, Devine discloses the method of claim 23, wherein the systems

interface comprises a first server having a first network address and a second server having a

second network address, wherein the first server is for providing a protocol interface between

the computer and the second server, and wherein the second server is for processing requests

and generating legacy transactions [Figures <1, 5> | column 22 <lines 8-22 and 47-65> | column

23 <lines 7-19> | column 24 <lines 1-25> where: Devine's web server is comparable to the first

server, and Devine's Internet Dispatcher server is comparable to the second server. Although

Devine does not specifically teach that the servers have separate addresses, one of ordinary

skill in the art would have reasonably inferred that the servers would have distinct addresses

to insure communications within the network].

46>   As to claim 25, Devine discloses the method of claim 24, wherein the step of routing

comprises routing communications from the first network address to the separate network

address [Figure 5 <items 10,15,32, 52,65,66,26,40,20> | column 22 <lines 8-19> where: the browser

is routed from the web server (or router) to a router located on the MCI intranet and then

routed onward to the legacy systems intranet. Although Devine does not specifically disclose

that the communications are routed from one address to a separate network address, one of

ordinary skill in the art would have reasonably inferred that the web server, the dispatcher

server and the Legacy systems intranet would have their own separate network addresses to

properly be addressed by the browser].

47>   As to claim 26, Devine discloses the method of claim 24, wherein the request is based

on user selection of an icon or software button [column 7 <lines 64-67>].

48>   As to claim 27, Devine discloses the method of claim 24, wherein the software

application is a browser [Figure 1 <item 14>], but does not explicitly disclose that the message

comprises an application program interface command.

49>   Stone discloses a message comprising an application program interface command

[column 2 <lines 35-40> | column 9 <lines 51-58>]. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Stone's application program interface command

functionality into Devine for the purposes of allowing a server application to initiate a

browser instance using standard Windows API commands to insure application

compatibility with the ubiquitous Windows OS.

50>   As to claim 28, Devine discloses a system for permitting a user to access data,

comprising:

        a computer employed by the user to access information from legacy systems [abstract

| column 1 <lines 21-24>],

        wherein the computer is running application-specific client software to access

information from the legacy systems [Figure 3 | column 6 <lines 39-62> | column 7 <lines 35-

55>];

wherein the application-specific client software displays a first window with a

software button that can be engaged to initiate a request for access to an intranet [column 7

<lines 35-67> | column 8 <lines 25-30>];

a systems interface to the legacy systems, the systems interface including a protocol

server and a transaction server, the protocol server having a first network address and the

transaction server having a second network address [Figures <1, 5> | column 22 <lines 8-22 and

47-65> | column 23 <lines 7-19> | column 24 <lines 1-25> where: Devine's web server is

comparable to the first server, and Devine's Internet Dispatcher server is comparable to the

second server];

wherein the application-specific client software remains an active application, the user

being able to toggle between the first window and the second window [column 7 <lines 40-46

and lines 64-67> where: Devine discloses that the applications are isolated from the browser

when launched from the toolbar. Although Devine does not explicitly disclose that the user

is able to toggle between the software and the browser, it is well known in the art to have the

ability to toggle between separate applications on a desktop, this functionality especially

prevalent in a Windows OS].

Devine does disclose launching a browser application, but does not specifically

disclose the transaction server issuing at least one message in response to the request, the at

least one message causing the computer to launch a browser application as a second window,

and the at least one message causing communications from the computer to be routed from

the first network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet.

51>   Stone discloses issuing at least one message in response to the request, the at least one

message causing the computer to launch a browser application as a second window, and the

at least one message causing communications from the computer to be routed from the first

network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet [column 1 <lines 8-

11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 8 <lines 49-59> | column 12 <lines 60-

65> where: the server application provides the functionality comparable to the functionality

of the transaction server]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement messaging functionality from Devine's system interface as taught by Stone to

allow Devine's system interface to automatically navigate the user to a proper address on the

intranet without any needed action from the user.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

U.S Patent No. 6.052.785 to Lin et al [abstract – authentication system for remotely

accessing legacy systems];

U.S Patent No. 6.115.040 to Bladow et al [abstract – GUI for accessing and controlling

remote data systems];

U.S Patent No. 6.636.831 to Profit, Jr. et al [Figure 3 – voice-controlled information

retrieval from a legacy system];

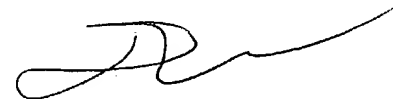U.S Patent No. 6.763.376 to Devine et al [abstract – web-based information control

system].

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (703)305-8864. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (703)305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DC

Dung C. Dinh
Primary Examiner